



Rapid Prototyping and Time Compression

for

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers

20th September 2000 - 1800 hrs

Professor Chris R. Chatwin - Technology Hub Research Director

School of Engineering & Information Technology
University of Sussex

Technology Hub Vision

To provide world class advanced engineering and Information technology knowledge to businesses in the region, thus enabling them to prosper and improve the regional economy

The Message

**TURNING INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY
INTO BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE**

Local Company Aims

- Advance the manufacturing processes.
 - For Medical, Automotive, Communications, Instrumentation, Sensors and Signal Processing.
- Use the best Simulation and Design tools.
- Adopt Time Compression Methods.
 - To speed up new products to market.
- Find more Graduate Staff for the local industries.

The Initial Themes

- Internet Data Communications & e-commerce
- Industrial & Automotive Electronics
- Micrometric Electronic Systems & Sensors
- Time Compression & Rapid Prototyping
- Image Processing & Photonics
- Continuing Professional Development

Concurrent Engineering

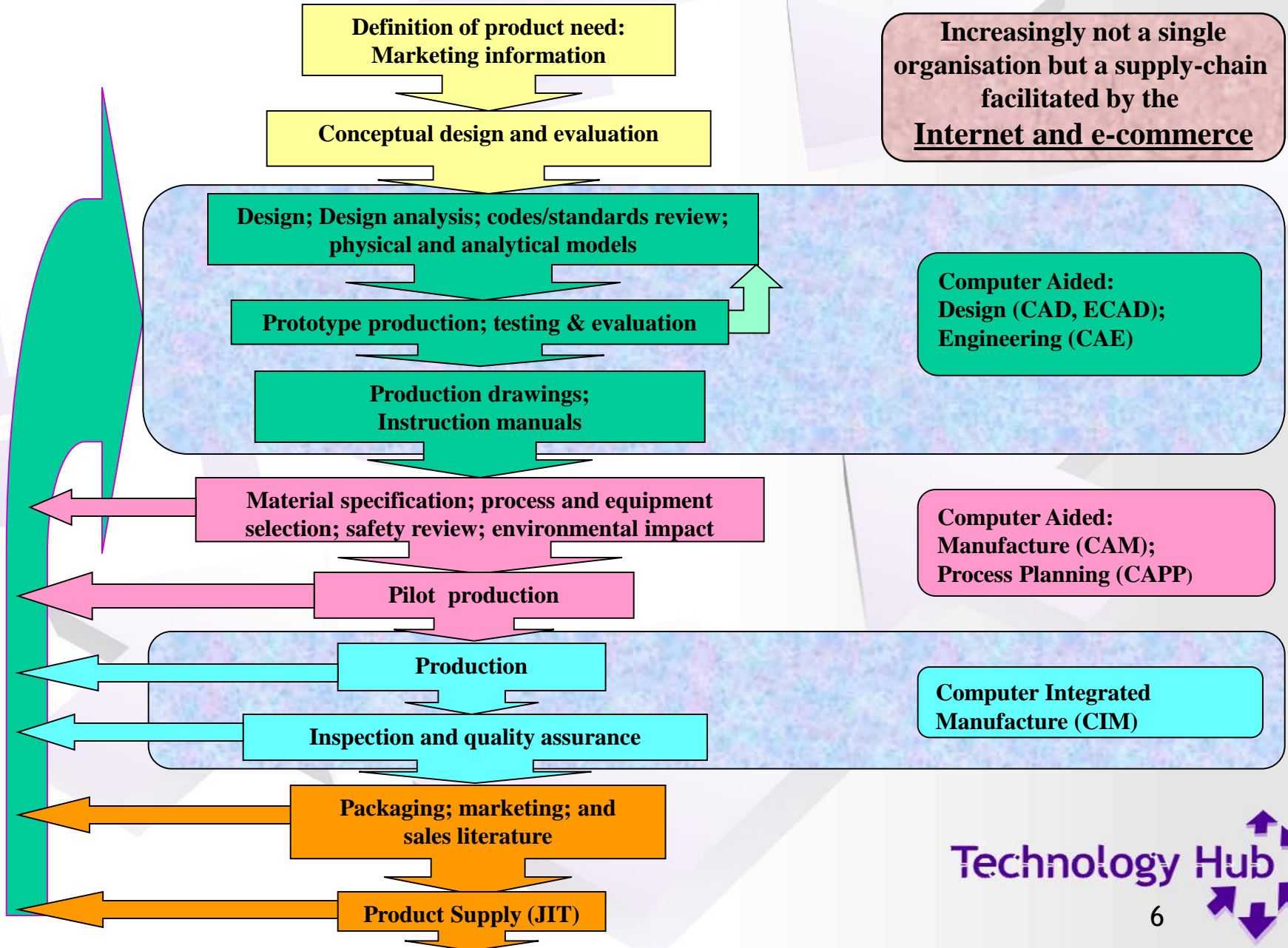




Figure 16a: CFD optimisation of flow.



Figure 16b: CAD design of castings.

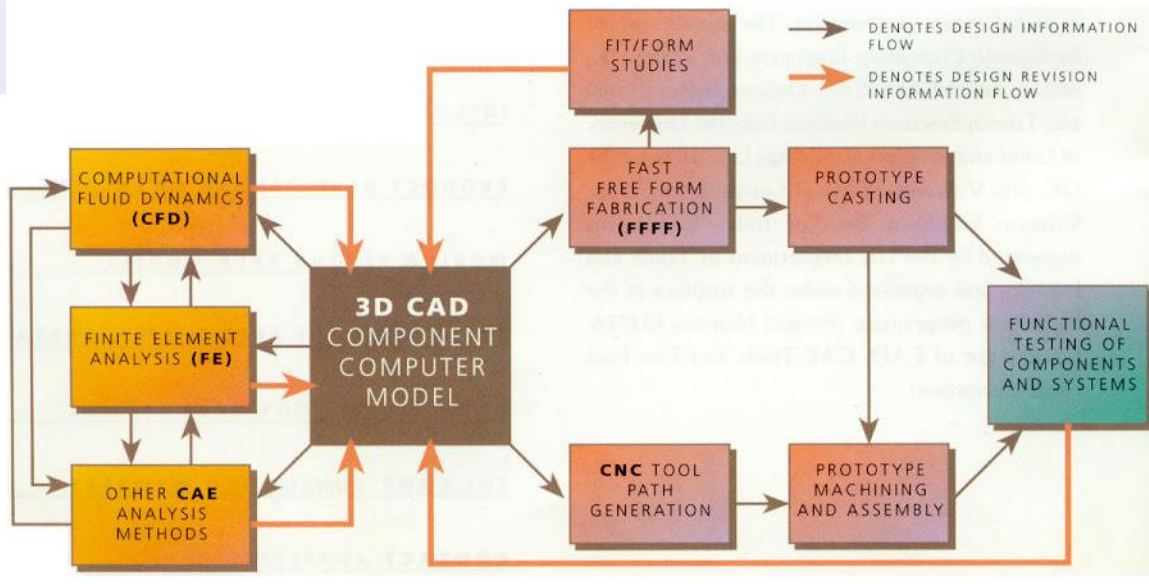


Figure 16c: LOM models.



Figure 16d: Investment casting using LOM and SLS FFFF patterns.

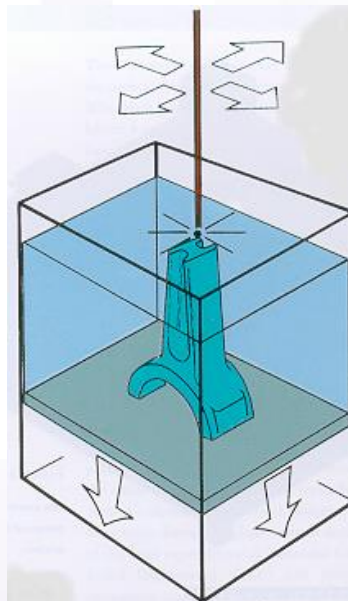
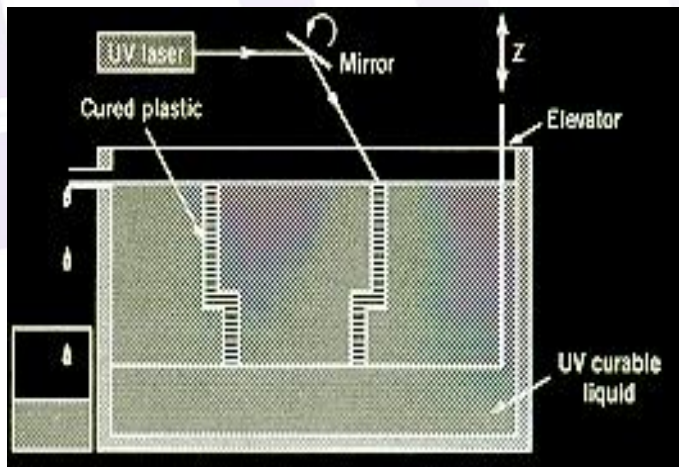
Courtesy of Ricardo CARP project



Technologies Enabling Product Innovation - Summary

- Rapid Prototyping - manufacture by layering processes:
 - Stereolithography
 - Selective Layer Sintering (SLS)
 - Laminated Object Manufacture (LOM)
 - Solid Ground Curing
- Small batch programmable rapid manufacture with lasers
- Micro-Engineering - Prototyping and Manufacture
 - Additive - fabrication
 - Subtractive - machining

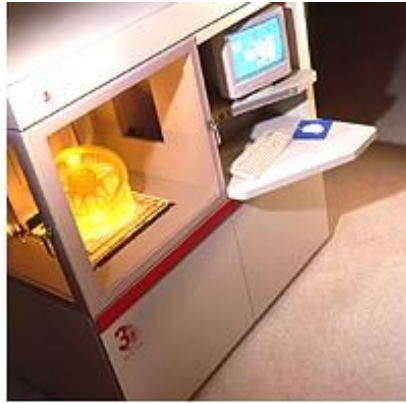
Scanning Beam Stereolithography



**3D Systems SLA
3500 Series**

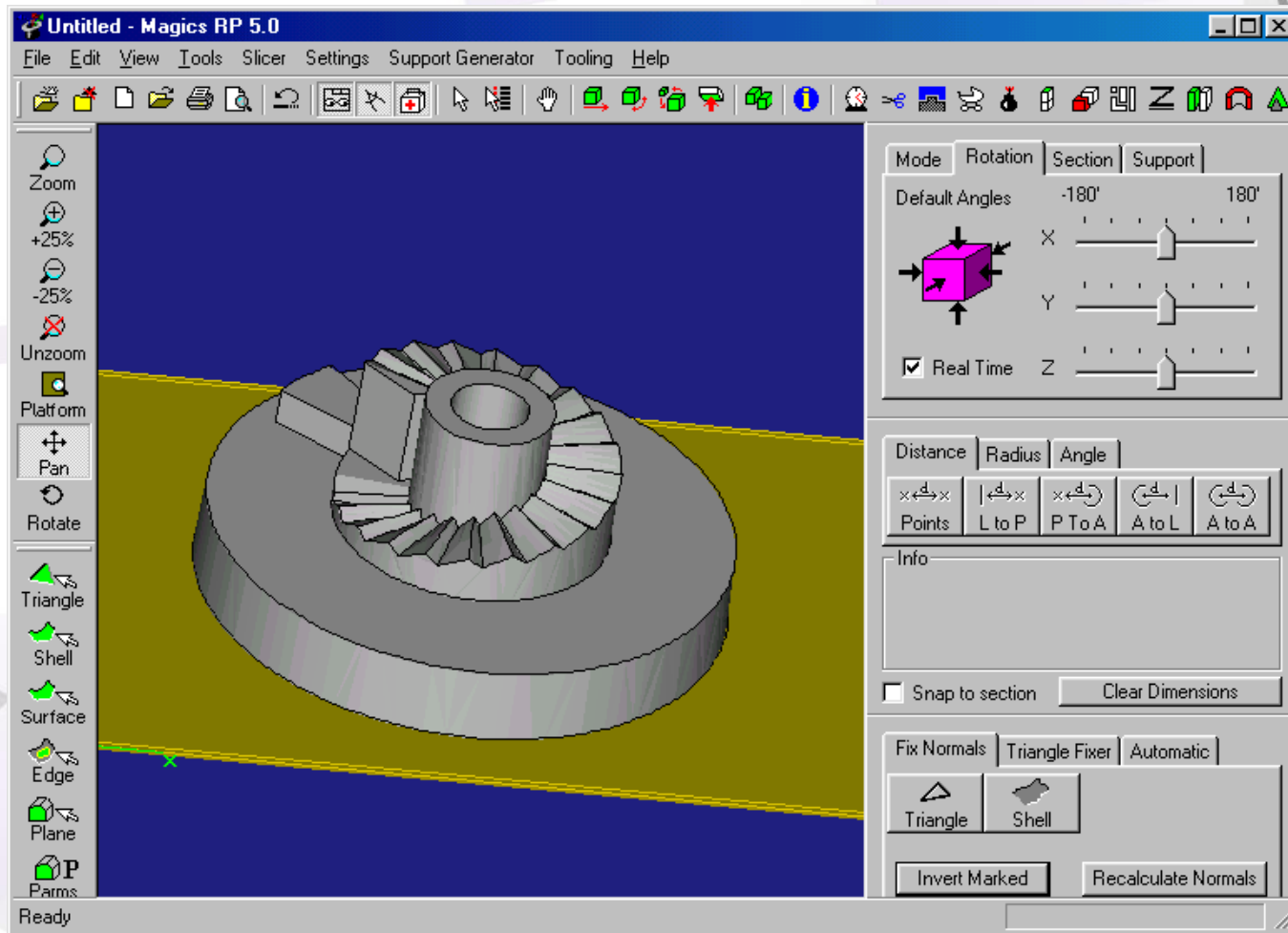


3D Systems Scanning Beam Stereolithography System

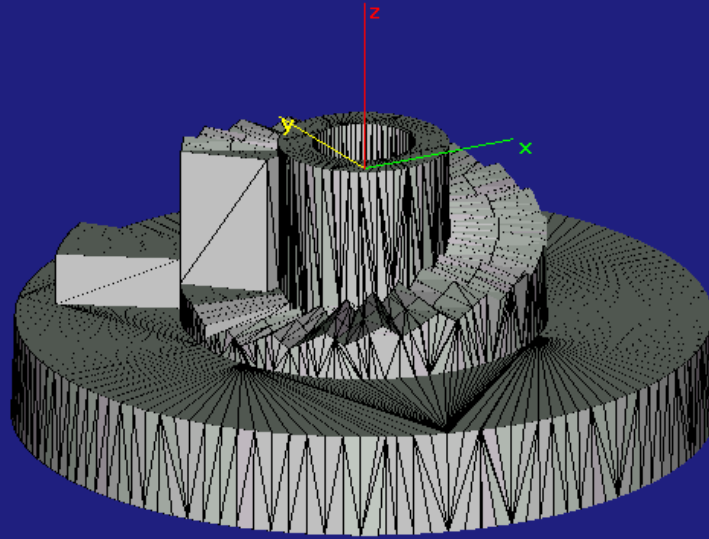


**SLA 7000 Series - Dual spot laser
technology gives greater speed**

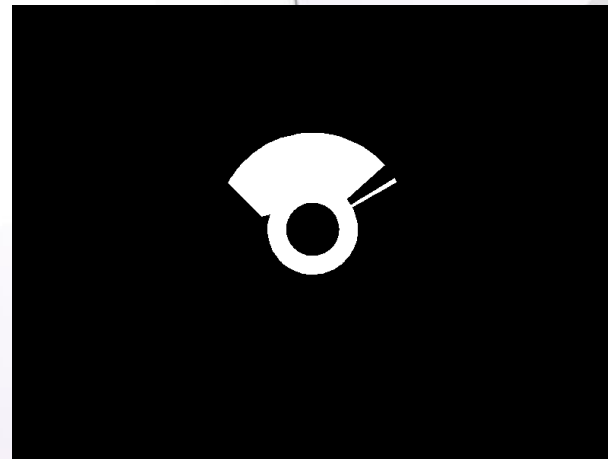
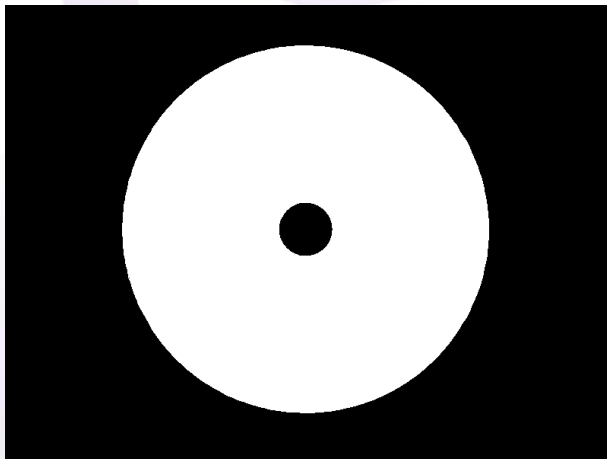
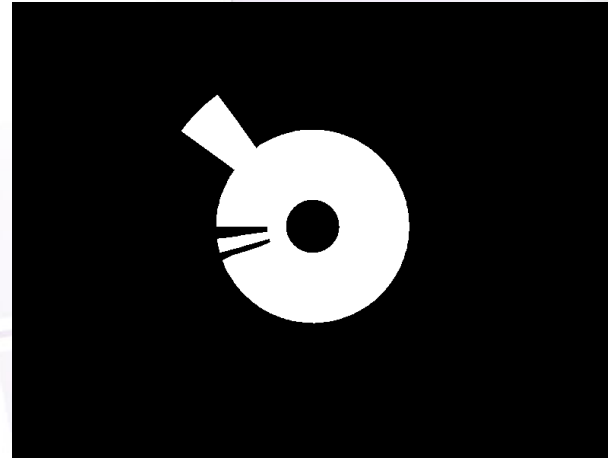
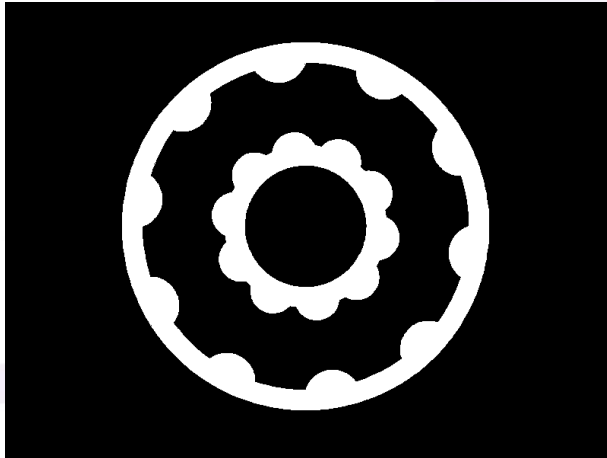
STL Interface



STL triangle format

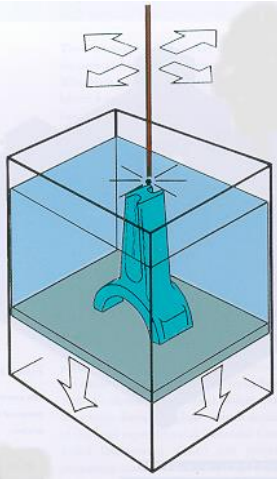


Slices from STL Model



Rapid Prototyping

Stereolithography

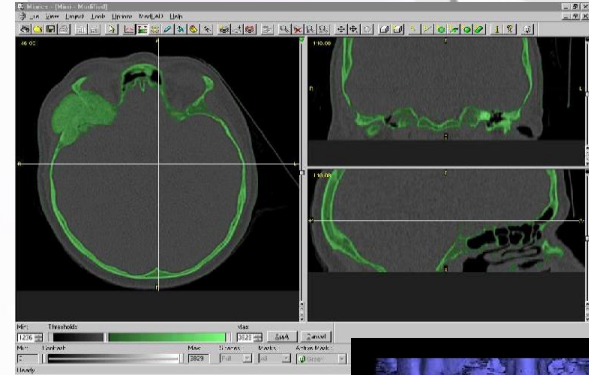


Courtesy of Ricardo

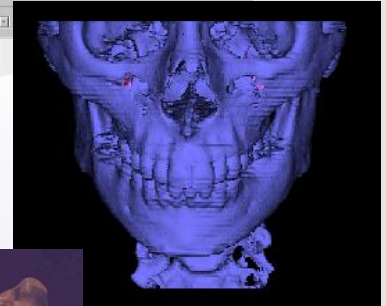
Sussex SLA 250



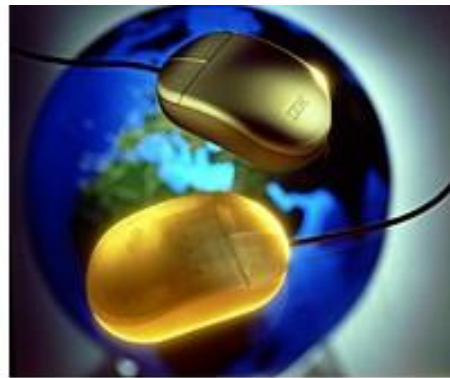
Magnetic Resonance Imaging



3D Model



Daewoo manifold



Logitech - From quote to
working prototype in 7 days
- 3D Systems



SLA Model

Sussex SLA250 Stereolithography



Products Using 3D Systems SLA Machine

16 weeks to 39hrs; £22,000 to £1200



Rover - Injection manifold for new engine - 90% lead time reduction



**Texas Instruments -
New shell casing – 20 off
\$450,000 saving on tooling**



**Oldsmobile Aurora – 500 ABS parts
9 weeks to 4 weeks - TC 50% Bose Corp**



**Johnson Controls for
Coca-Cola - 11 hours
build time, 1 week design**

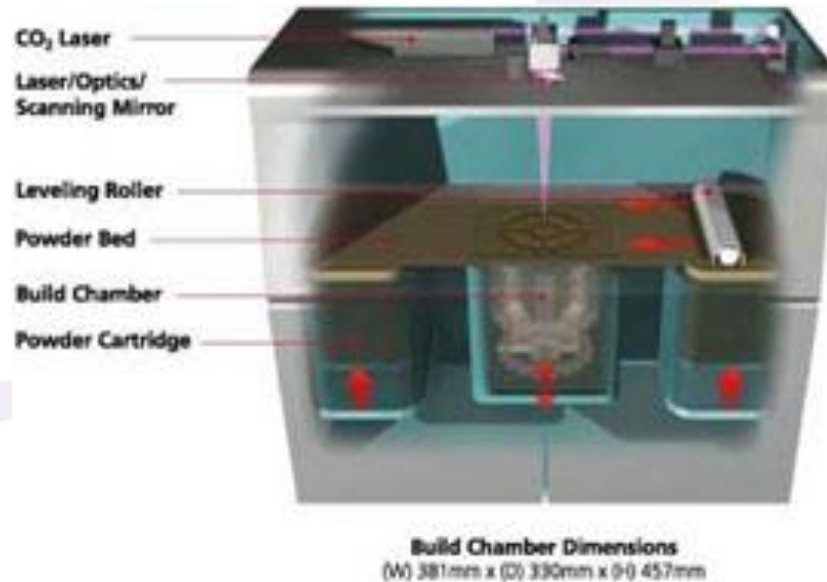


**Electrolux - Vacuum Cleaner
50% lead time reduction**



**Black & Decker - Shrub Trimmer
100 days 30 functioning prototypes**

DTM Corporation SLS system



1. Spread a layer of powdered material. As the process begins, a precision roller mechanism automatically spreads a thin layer of powdered SLS material across the build platform.

2. Sinter a cross-section of the CAD file. Using data from the STL file, a CO₂ laser selectively draws a cross section of the object on the layer of powder. As the laser draws the cross section, it selectively "sinters" (heats and fuses) the powder creating a solid mass that represents one cross section of the part.

Sinterstation 2500^{plus}

- 1) More material choices: plastic, elastomer, metal, or ceramic
- 2) More application options: functional prototypes, tooling, patterns—even final parts.
- 3) Build chamber dimensions
(W) 381 mm x (D) 330 mm x (H) 457 mm



DTM - SLS - Materials

Functional Plastic Prototypes - Create visual models, functional prototypes, durable patterns—even plastic parts for final use.

DuraForm Polyamide and DuraForm Glass Filled

Durable Elastomer Prototypes- Produce, flexible, rubber-like prototypes and parts. *SOMOS 201*

Metal Tools- Rapidly prototype—or rapidly manufacture—metal molds and tools. *RapidSteel 2.0 and Copper Polyamide*

Casting Patterns, Cores, and Molds - Quickly generate investment casting patterns or sand casting cores and molds.

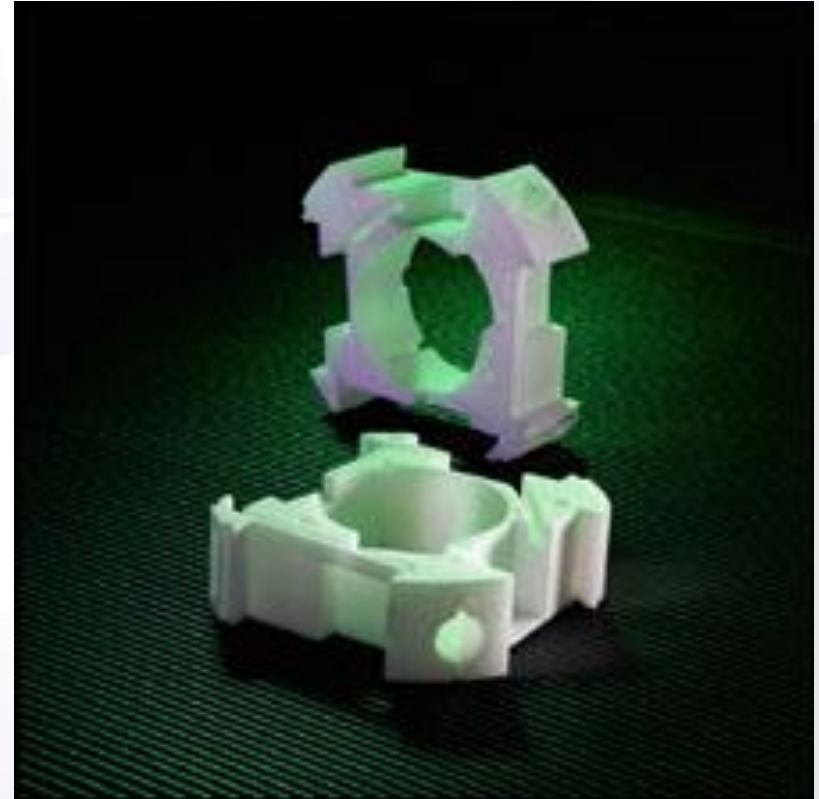
CastForm Polystyrene, SandForm Zr, SandForm Si

SLS Material: DuraForm PA™ - Plastic

Summary:

NASA used its in-house Sinterstation® system and DuraForm PA™ to quickly produce a "**science cup**," a tray-like fixture that holds a variety of instruments, wiring, and batteries within a hockey puck-sized, self-contained spacecraft called the Free Flying Magnetometer (FFM).

Using a Sinterstation system helped NASA solve the challenges listed above. In addition, the organization saw an additional benefit: it saved money. The parts generated on the Sinterstation cost only **300 US \$ to produce**, compared to the **3,000 to 5,000 US \$** it would have taken to fabricate the parts using traditional machining methods in aluminium, steel, or titanium

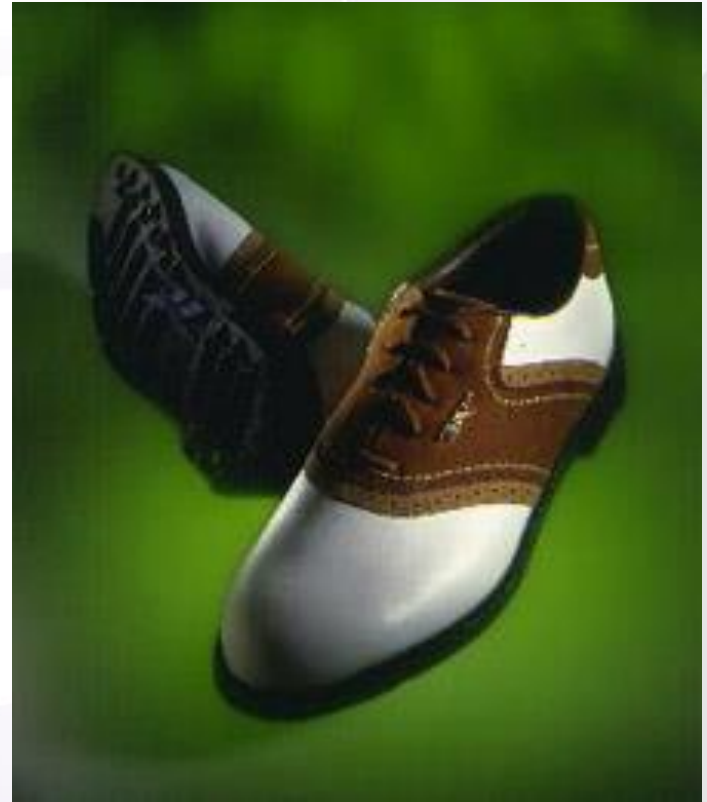


SLS Material SOMOS 201 - Elastomer

Summary

Reebok's Golf Division was in the early stages of developing a new spikeless golf shoe sole design and needed a fast, cost-effective way to create a flexible, testable prototype. Using traditional prototyping methods (standard tooling and injection moulding) would have taken **30 to 60 days** and cost Reebok **\$3,500 to \$4,000 per prototype**.

Reebok took another approach and prototyped the new sole design on its in-house Sinterstation system using SOMOS® 201. The process took just **seven hours and about \$250 worth of SOMOS 201**. The prototype soles were affixed to a pair of golf shoes and worn by an experienced golfer for two rounds of golf.



SLS Material - Copper PA

Summary:

Rover's Rapid Prototyping and Tooling Department spent two months studying DTM's Copper PA material. One of the parts selected for production and study was an automobile glass guide measuring approximately 90 mm x 60 mm x 25 mm. The intended production material was nylon 6,6.

Rover used this Copper PA tool to shoot an initial run of **33 polypropylene parts**. Once confident that the tool was working properly, it shot **another 117 nylon 6,6 parts**, some of which were installed on prototype vehicles. Rover was pleased to note that the Copper PA tool **withstood an injection moulding temperature of 285°C**.



SLS Material: RapidSteel

SLS Material: RapidSteel® 2.0

Summary:

3K Warner prototyped this turbocharger housing on a Sinterstation® system using RapidSteel 2.0.

The part was assembled within a turbocharger unit and put through test bench trials simulating severe conditions. Testing included worst case scenarios and full throttle runs that lasted several hours.

The RapidSteel 2.0 prototype **endured temperatures as high as 570 °C** and performed throughout the testing with no problems.



SLS Material - Sandform

Summary:

When Woodward Governor Company (WGC) needed a casting of a new aircraft fuel control system for a gas turbine engine, it faced a formidable challenge: finding a process that could produce a large, complex casting within a very tight time frame. The project required extraordinary efforts from four companies and provided the ultimate test for DTM's Sinterstation® and SandForm™ material.

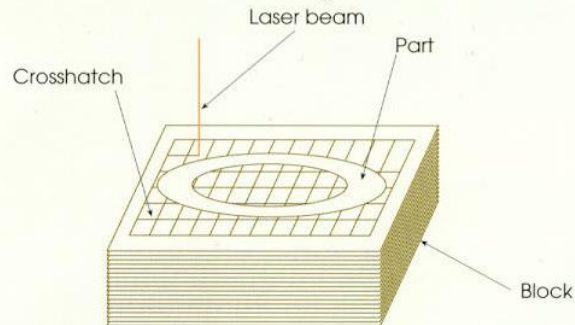
The time and money savings realized in this project were remarkable. Conventional tooling would have typically required **35 weeks**, just to generate the tools. Then it would have taken **another 12 weeks** to get the first casting. These times were **cut in half**. It took just two months to get the sand cores. What's more, the cost was only **20% of the cost** of conventional tooling.



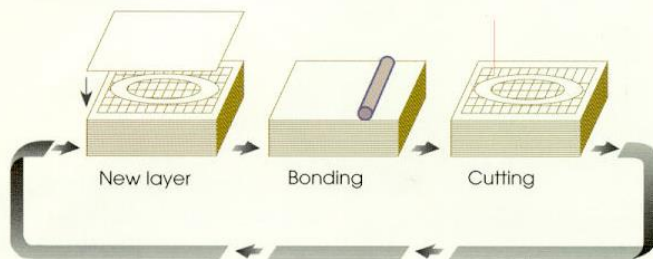
Laminated Object Manufacture - Helisys

LOM PROCESS

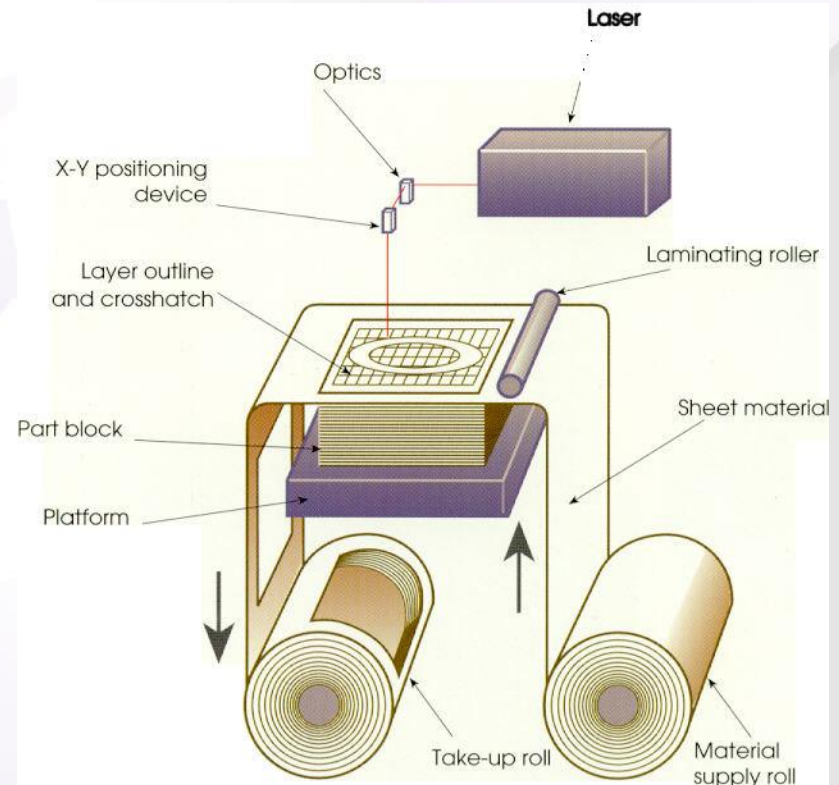
CAD data goes into the LOM system's process controller and a cross-sectional slice is created by the LOM software.



The laser cuts the cross-sectional outline in the top layer and then cross-hatches the excess material for later removal.



A new layer is bonded to the previously cut layer and a new cross section is created and cut as before. Once all layers have been laminated and cut, excess material is removed to expose the finished model.





S P E C I F I C A T I O N

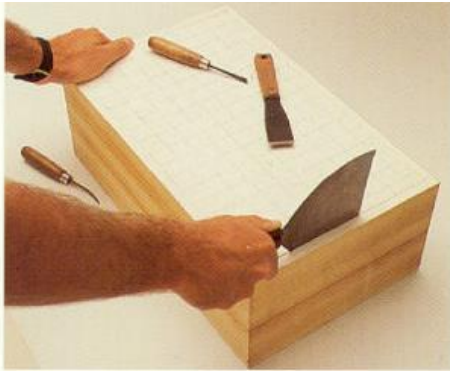
LOM-2030

MAXIMUM PART SIZE:	32" L x 22" W x 20" H
PART ACCURACY:	$\pm 0.010"$ X-Y-Z (relative feature location)
LASER:	50 Watt CO ₂
LASER BEAM DIAMETER:	0.010"-0.015"
POSITIONING SYSTEM:	X-Y Positioning Table Moves the Laser Beam
CUTTING SPEED:	Up to 24"/second

LOM-1015

MAXIMUM PART SIZE:	15" L x 10" W x 14" H
PART ACCURACY:	$\pm 0.010"$ X-Y-Z (relative feature location)
LASER:	25 Watt CO ₂
LASER BEAM DIAMETER:	0.010"-0.015"
POSITIONING SYSTEM:	X-Y Positioning Table Moves the Laser Beam
CUTTING SPEED:	Up to 15"/second

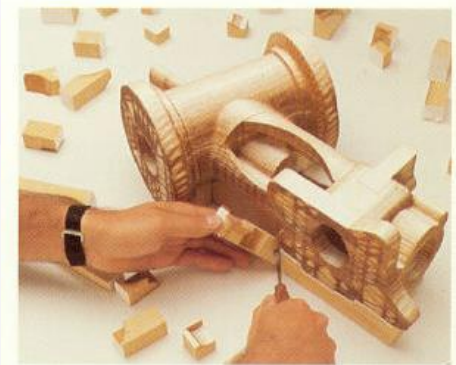
Laminated Object Manufacture



The laminated stack is removed from the machine's elevator plate.



The surrounding wall is lifted off the object to expose cubes of excess material.

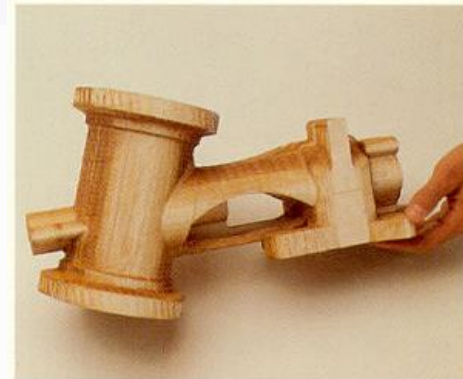


Cubes are easily separated from the object's surface.



SAND CASTING

The LOM process can be used to produce solid cores or core boxes quickly by simply outlining the periphery of each cross-section. Using inexpensive LOM materials, the creation of large and bulky patterns is especially fast and cost-effective.



The object's surface can then be sanded, polished or painted as desired.

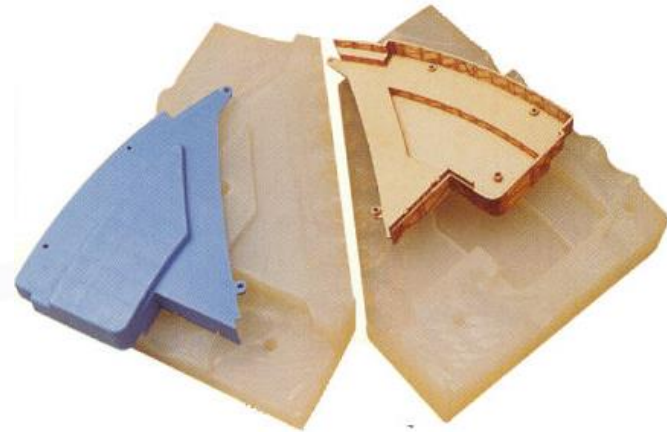
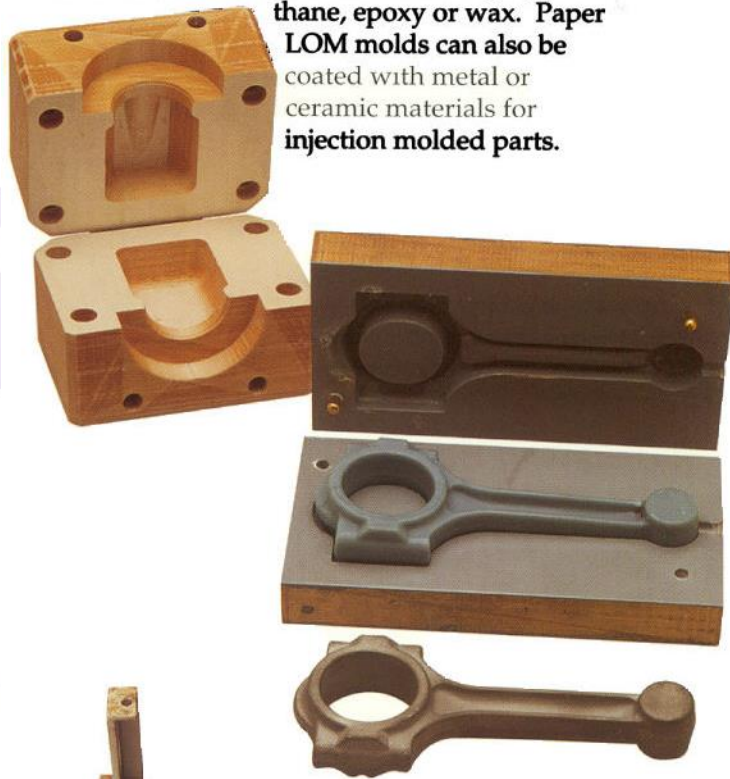
Laminated Object Manufacture

LOM OBJECT AS AN ACTUAL MOLD

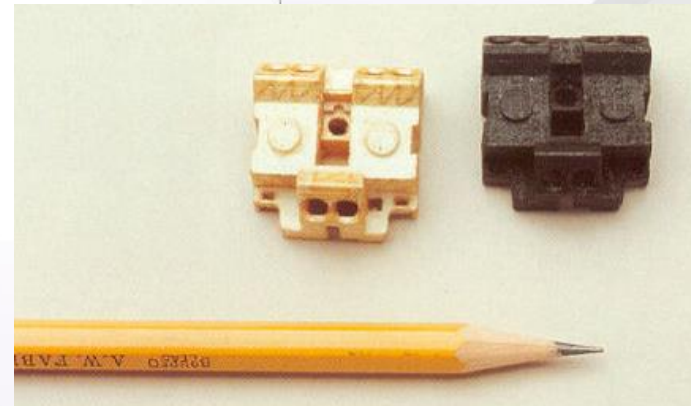
LOM can also be used to generate two part molds for the creation of strong plastic parts or multiple wax patterns for investment casting.

LOM mold cavities are coated with mold release material and then filled with polyurethane, epoxy or wax. Paper

LOM molds can also be coated with metal or ceramic materials for injection molded parts.



Silicon Rubber Moulding – Urethane or epoxy cast plastic parts



Spray Metal Moulds for prototype injection moulding

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

LOMPart™: Ballistic Projectiles

Company: Lufkin Industries, Inc.

Matchplate Dimensions (X-Y-Z): 17" x 12" x 3" (both plates)

Core Box Dimensions (X-Y-Z): 8" x 5" x 1.75" (both halves)

LOM System: LOM-2030

LOMPaper™: 0.0038" Double Layered

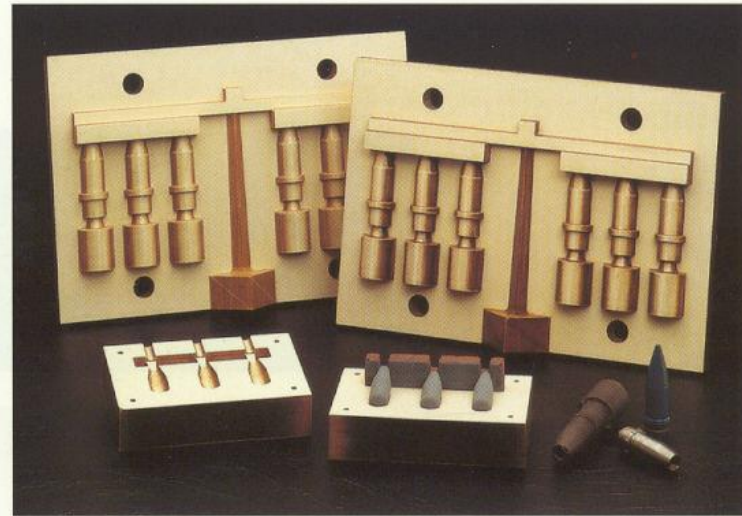
Matchplates: Data Preparation: 30 min. LOM Build: 35 hrs. Finishing: 8 hrs.

Core Boxes: Data Preparation: 30 min. LOM Build: 20 hrs. Finishing: 6 hrs.

Finishing Materials: Sanding lacquer sealer & lacquer spray

Application: Sand Casting

Matchplates were cast in sand and sand was injected into core box to produce over 400 prototype metal projectiles.



TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

LOMPart™: Oversized 7-Iron Golf Club Head

Dimensions (X-Y-Z): 7" x 5" x 3.5"

LOM System: LOM-1015

LOMPaper™: 0.0038" Single Layer

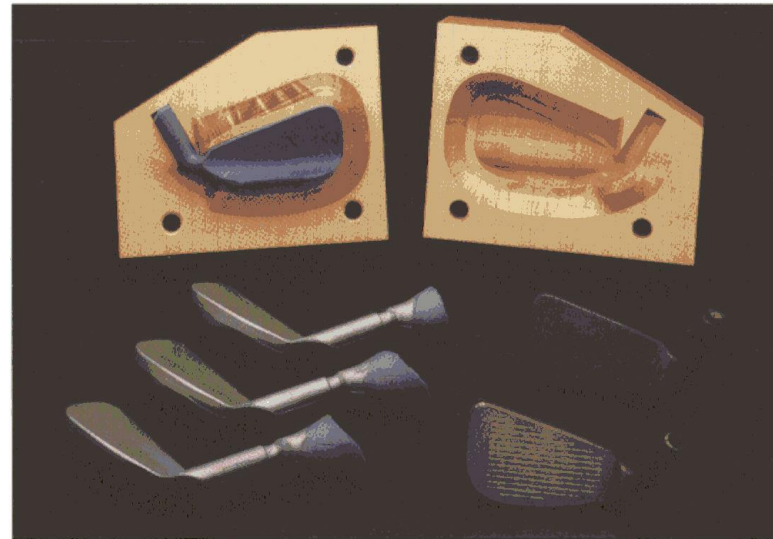
Data Preparation: 30 min. LOM Build: 23 hrs. Finishing: 4 hrs.

Finishing Materials: Sanding lacquer sealer & lacquer spray

Application: Investment Casting

50 wax patterns were injected into the LOM golf club mold for the investment casting process.

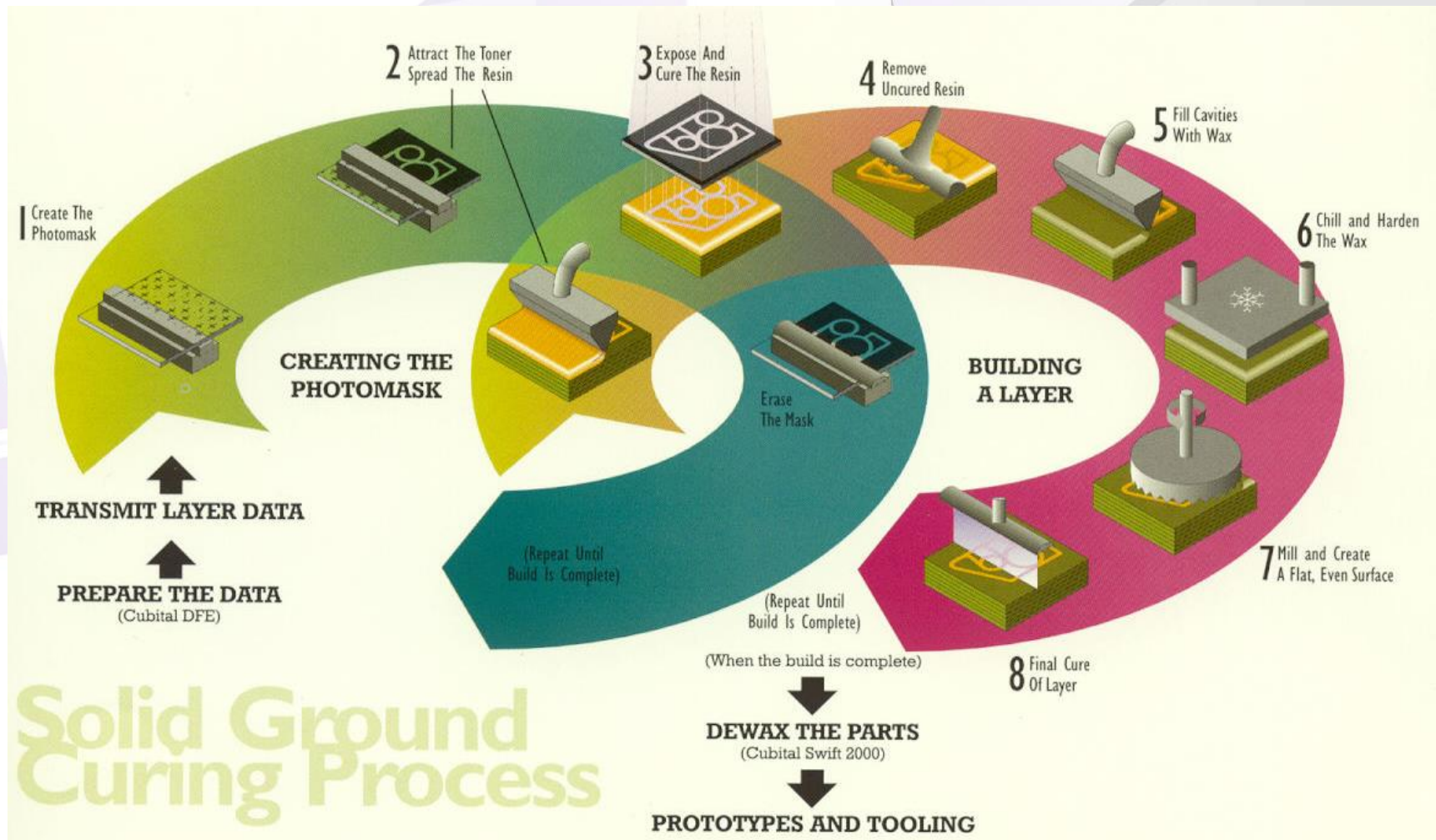
Resulting metal club heads were finished and tested on the golf course.



Solid Ground Curing - Cubital



SGC 5600 – Build Envelope 500x350x500 mm – resolution 0.1 mm



Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) Beam delivery Systems

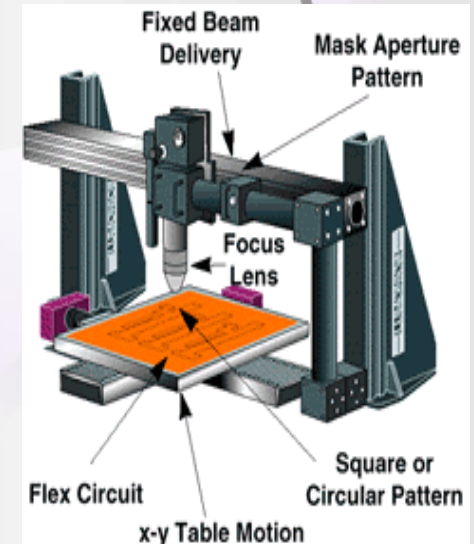
Laserdyne 550 Beam Director

Multiaxis: cutting, drilling, welding for manufacturers in aerospace, automotive and job shop industries



Laserdyne 890 Beam Director

Multiaxis: cutting, drilling, welding for manufacturers in aerospace, automotive and job shop industries

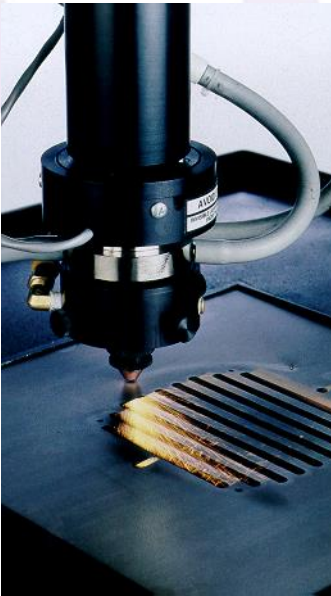


Small Batch Rapid Manufacture using Lasers

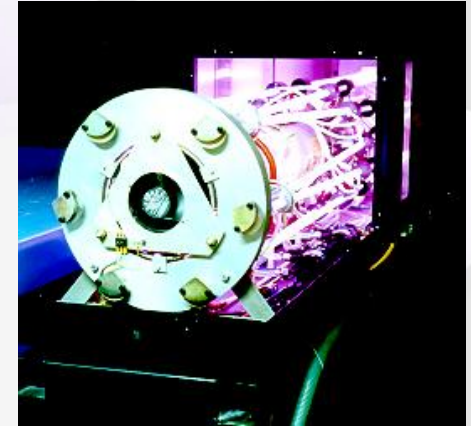
AF8P - 8kW Carbon Dioxide Laser can run CW or Pulsed up to 3.3kHz



**AF8P- CO: 1 - 2.5kW Carbon Monoxide Laser
can run CW or Pulsed up to 3.3kHz**



MFK 1 kW CO₂ Laser

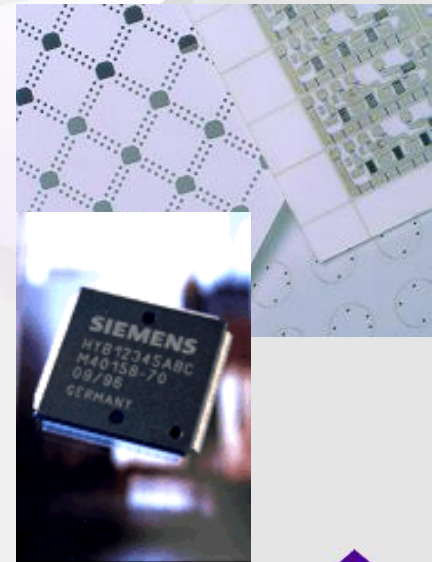
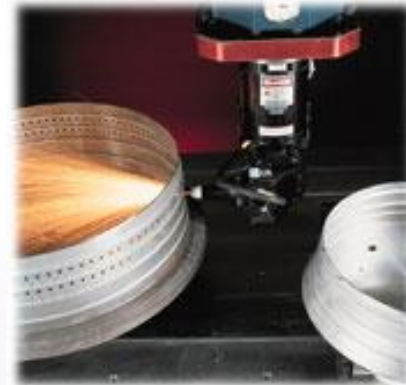
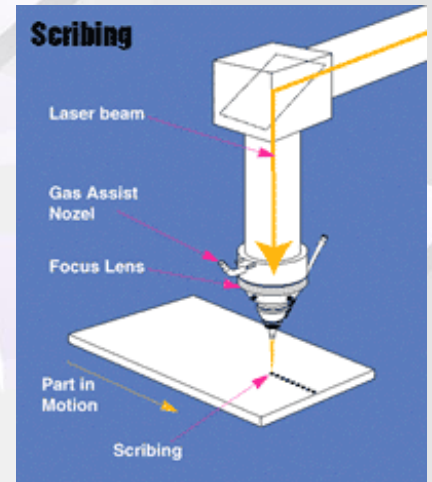
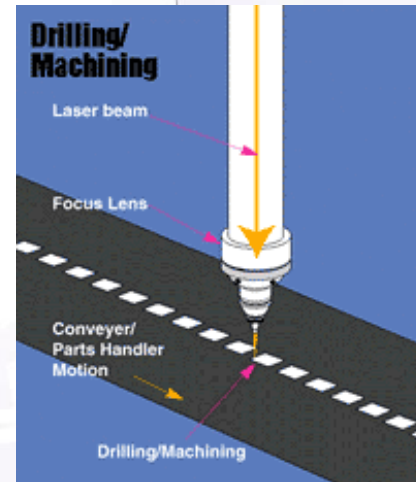
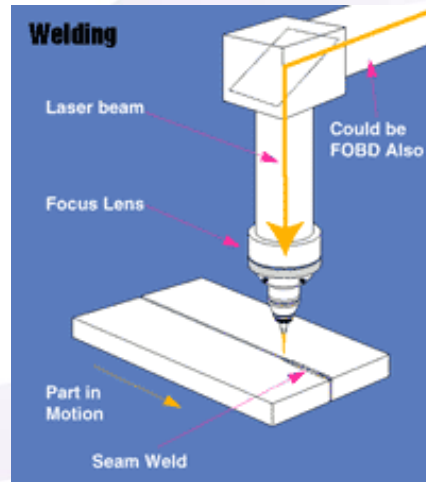
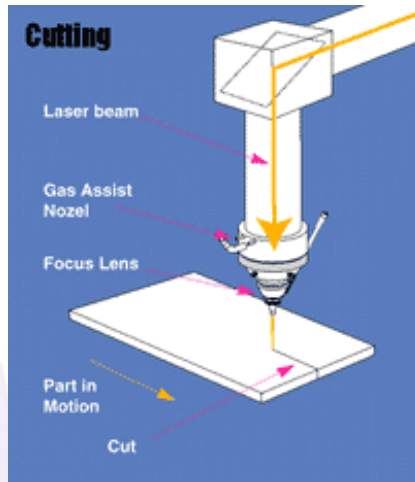


Case Hardening of a Camshaft

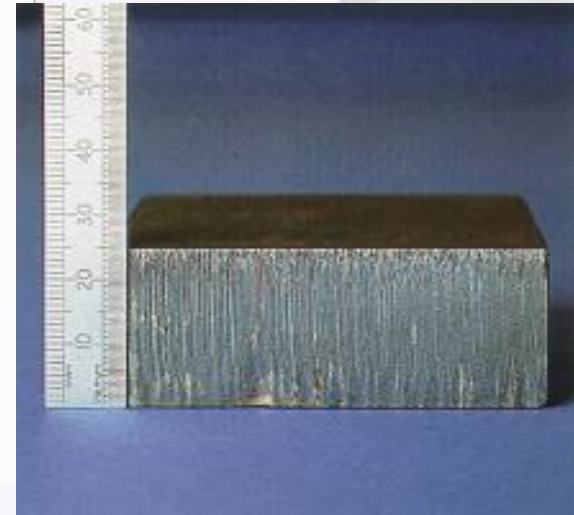
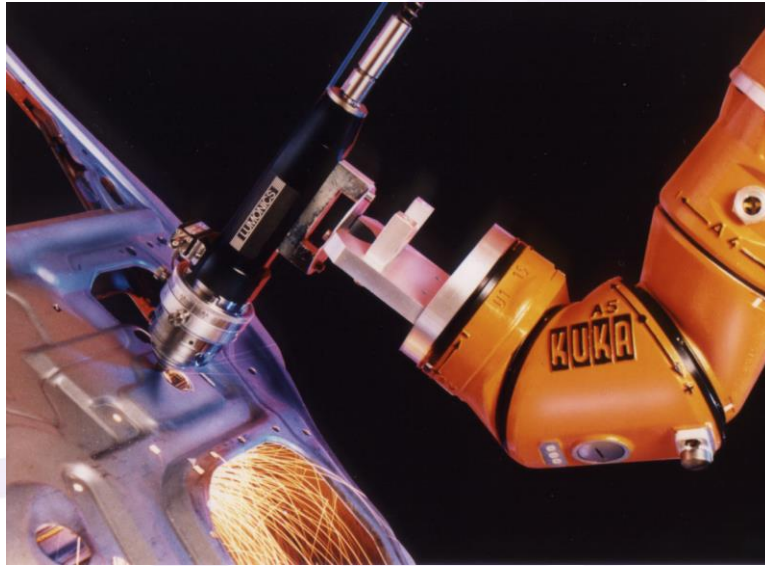


**Weld Penetration
in 12 mm SS**

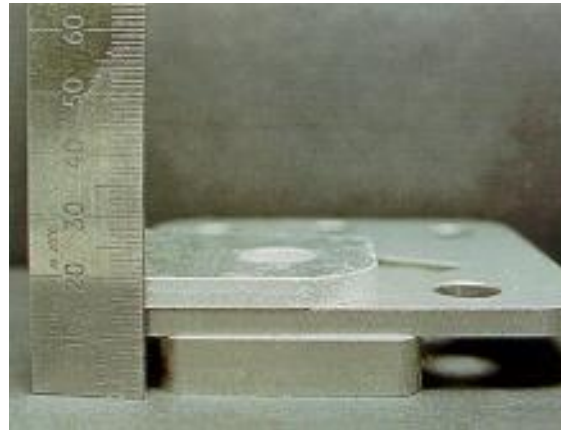
Rapid Programmable Manufacture Using Lasers



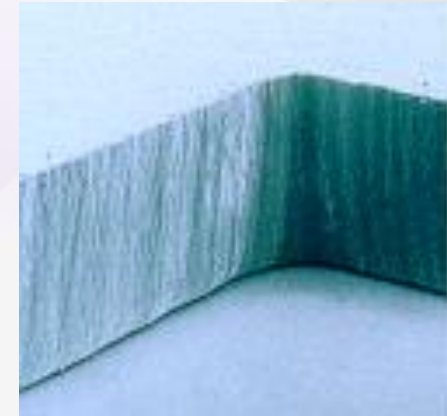
Laser Cutting



25mm Armour Plate



Inert gas (N_2) cut samples of 10 mm stainless, 5 mm stainless, 6 mm aluminium



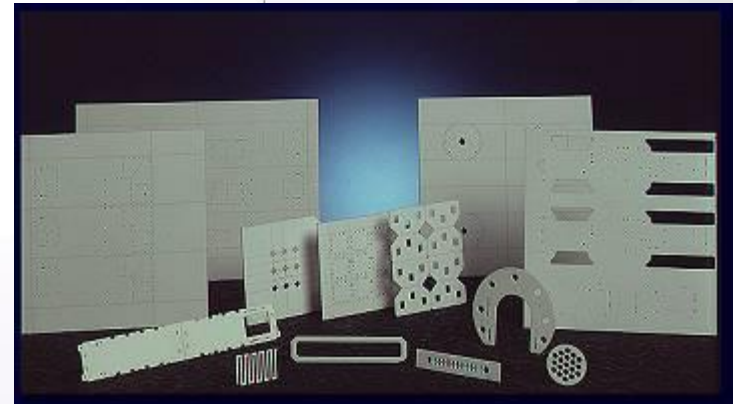
Laser Cutting Nd-YAG & CO₂



Laser cutting of sheet metal is now widely accepted, up to 20 mm thick

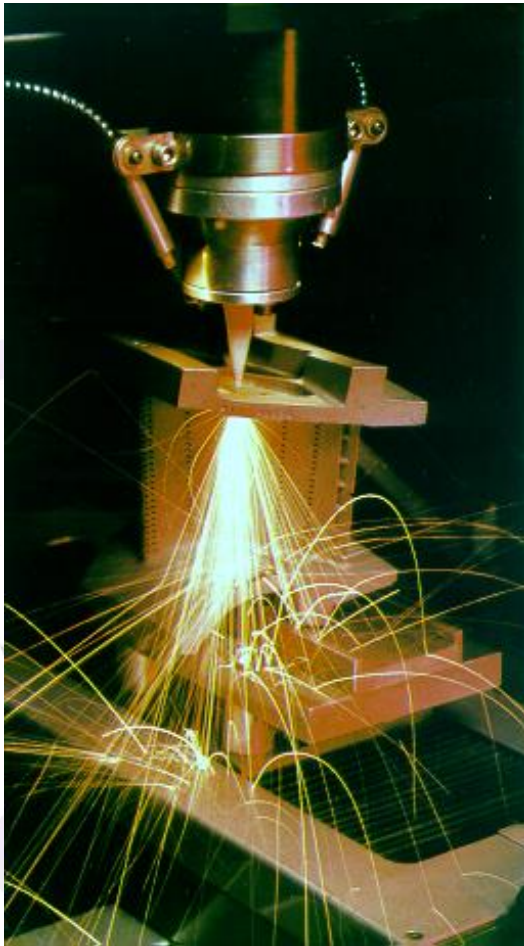


Laser cutting of tubes



Laser cutting and scribing of ceramics, eg. alumina

Nd-YAG Laser Drilling of Refractory metals



**Jet-engine turbine blade
- Nimonic alloy**



**0.5 mm holes at 20 degrees to the surface
in a jet engine combustion chamber**

Nd-YAG Laser Welding



Car Body Welding

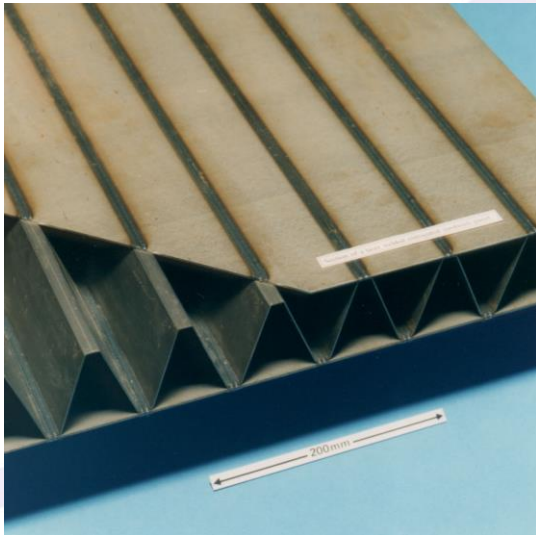


**Laser Welded Tailored
Blank**

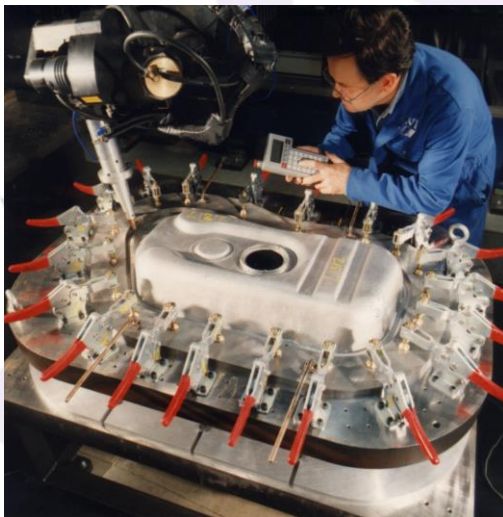
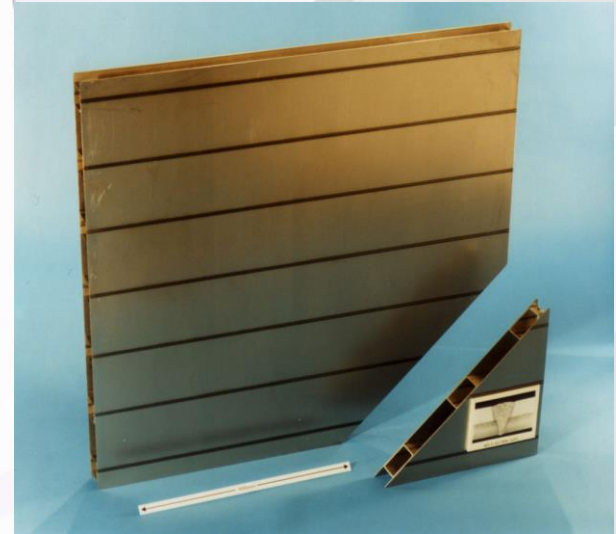


Laser Welded Car Door

Laser Welding



Light weight sandwich panel

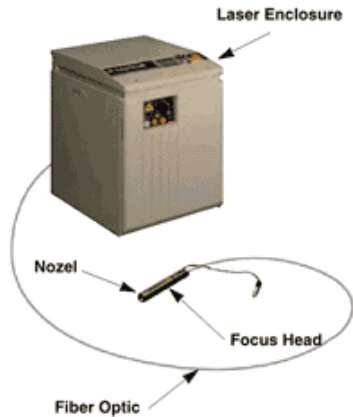


5 axis CO₂ laser welding of a petrol tank

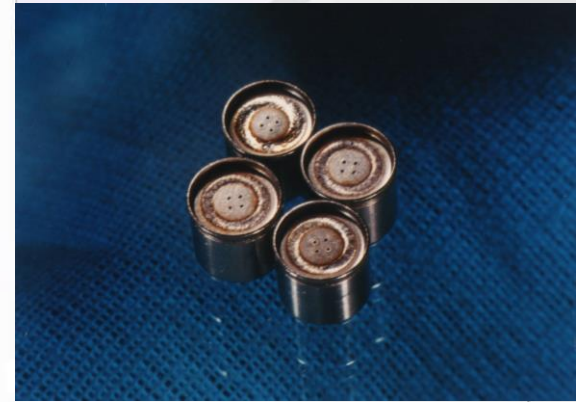


Arc assisted laser welding

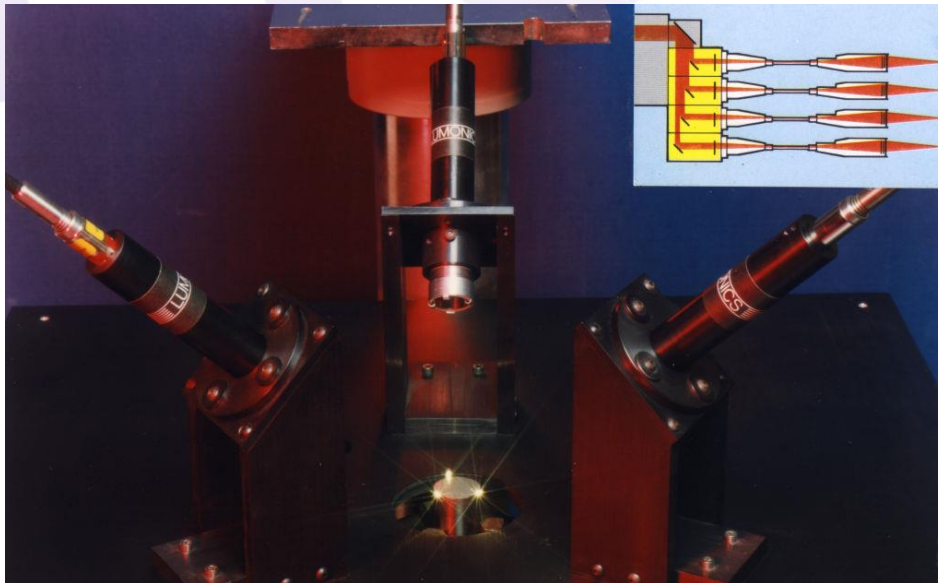
Nd-Yag Laser Welding



**Airbag detonator
hermetically welded**



Fuel Injector Elements



Hermetically welded pacemaker

Nd-Yag Laser Welding



Seam welding of relay cans. The low heat input prevents damage to the adjacent glass to metal seals.



Ball bearing cage. A two fibre system heats both sides of the weld simultaneously



Shadow mask of TV tube welded to its support structure. Alignment is maintained to $5\mu\text{m}$



This diaphragm is only 0.04 mm thick. The component is welded at 15 mm/s without buckling



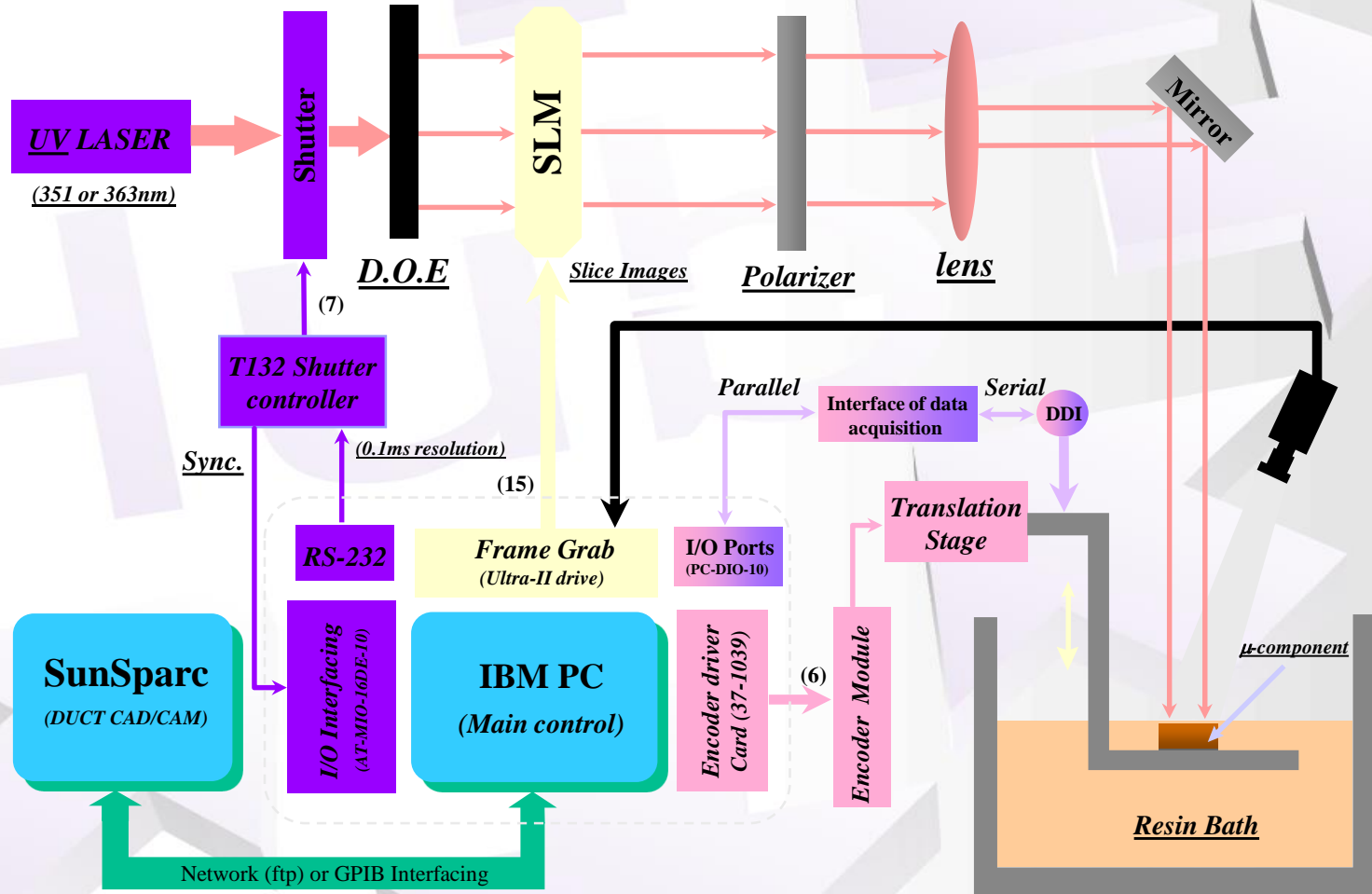
Welding silicon iron motor laminations eases handling prior to winding.



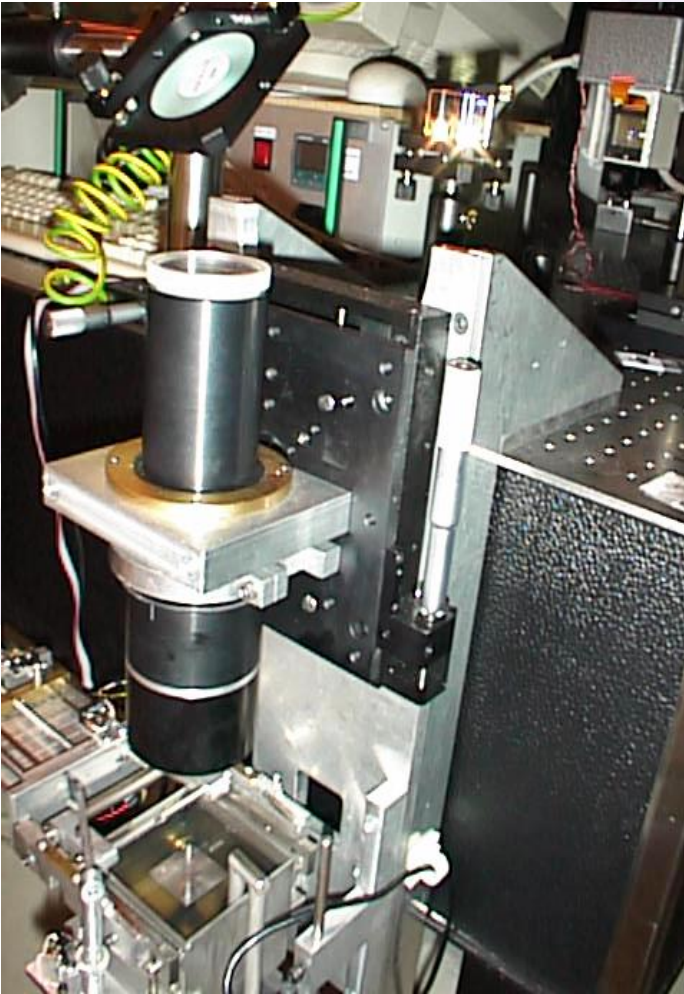
Welding of battery terminals

Micro-Stereolithography Experimental Set-up

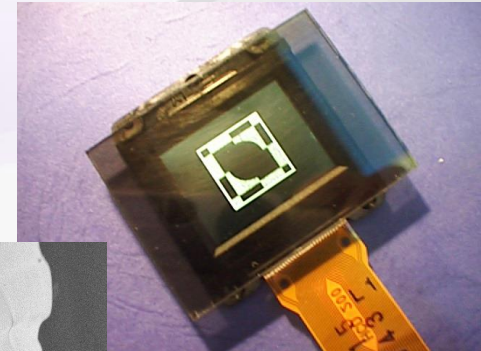
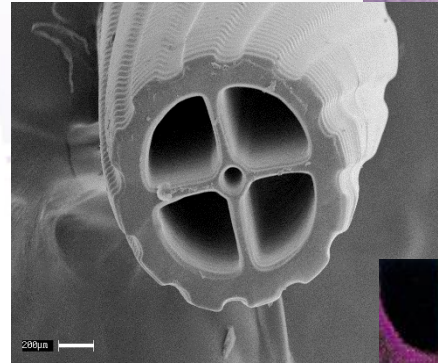
Microstereolithography System Diagram



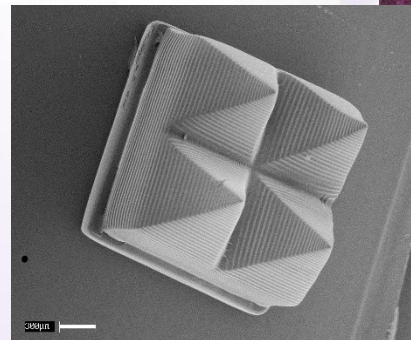
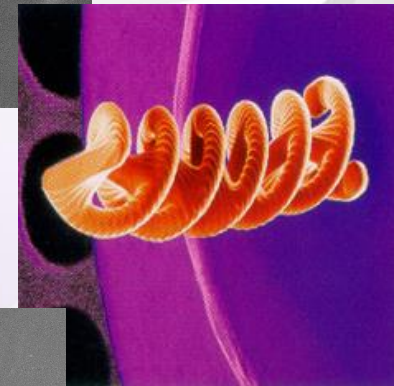
Micro-component Prototyping



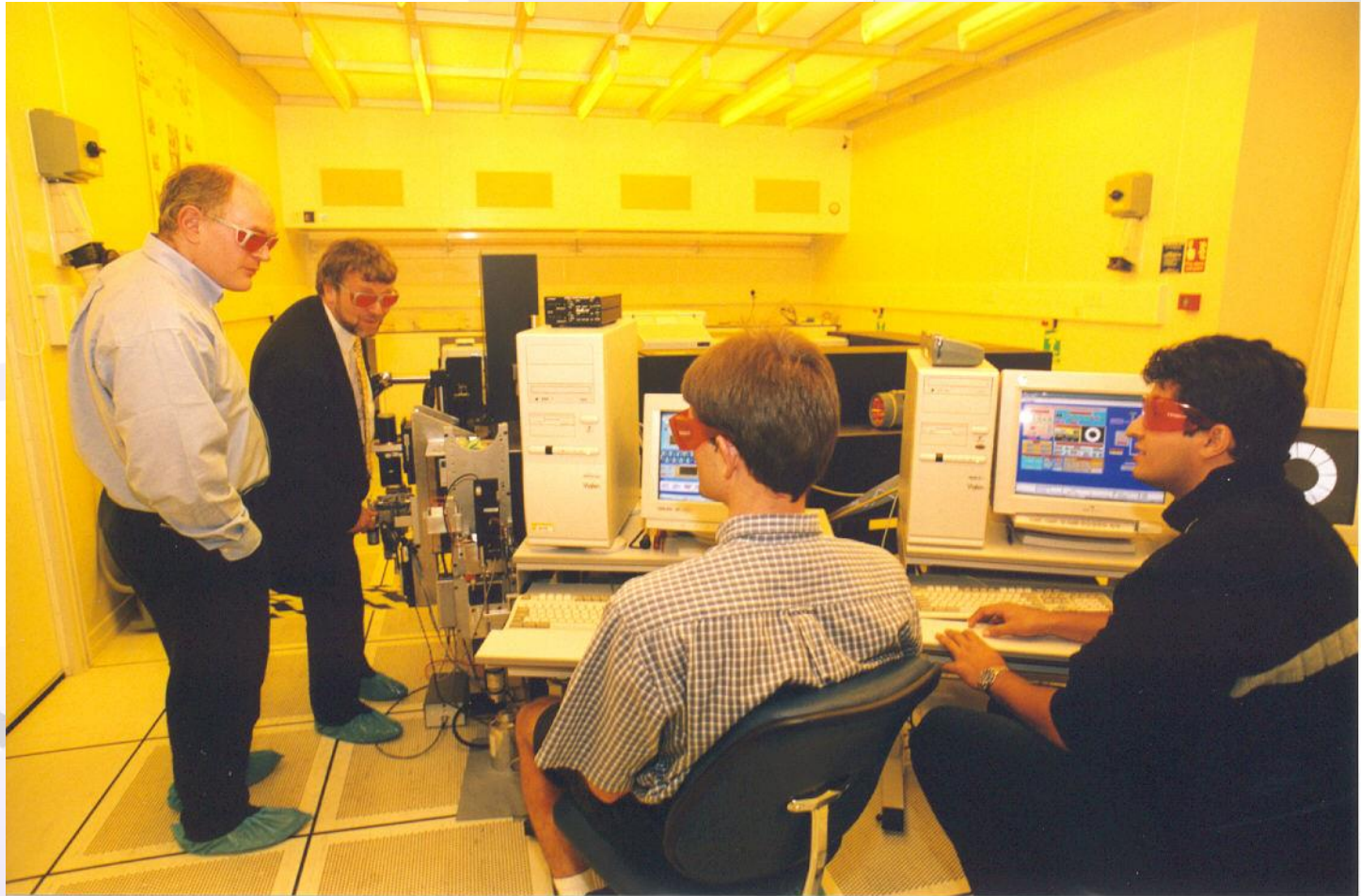
Microstereolithography System



SVGA SLM 800x600 pixels

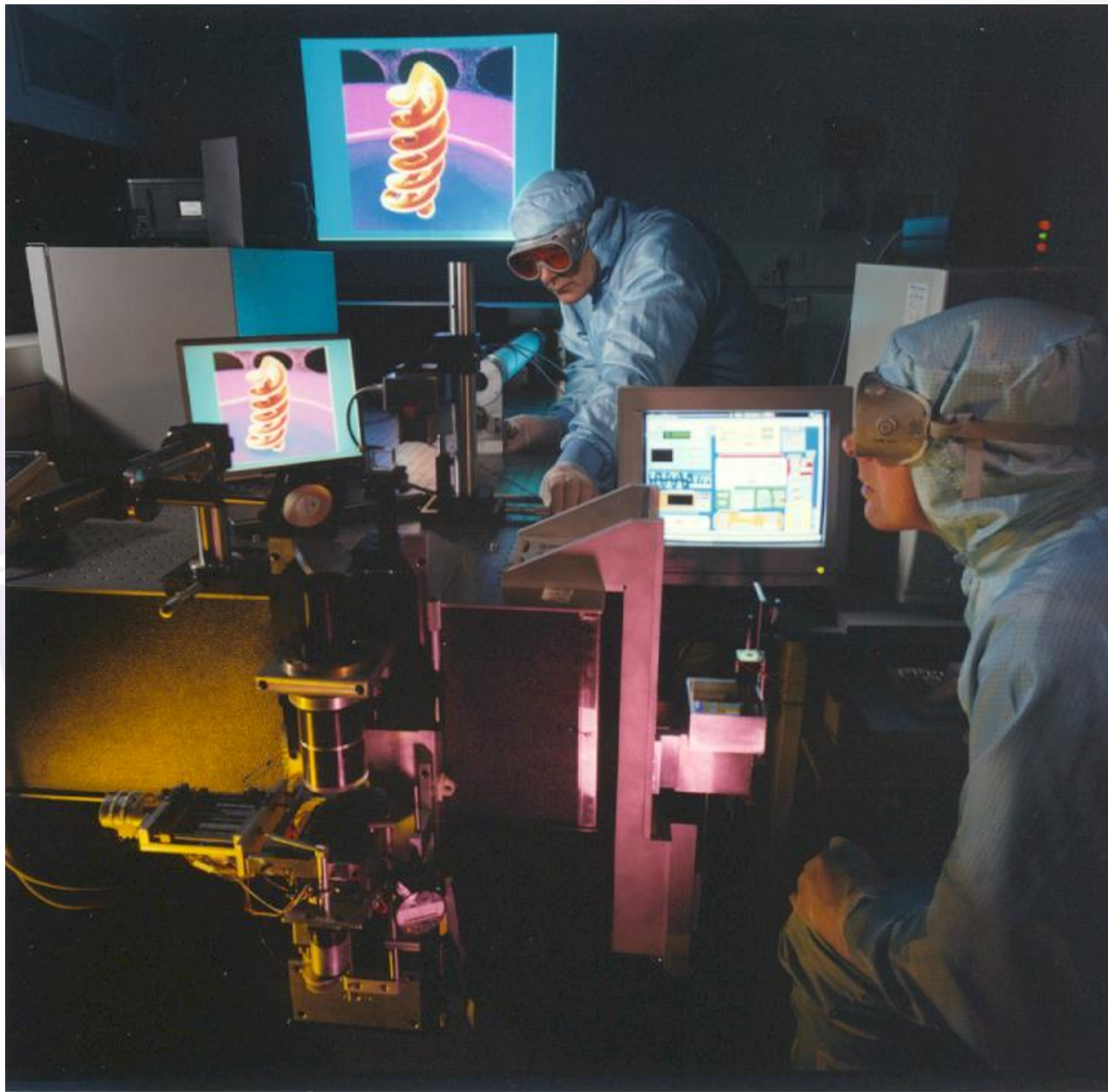


MicroSLA System



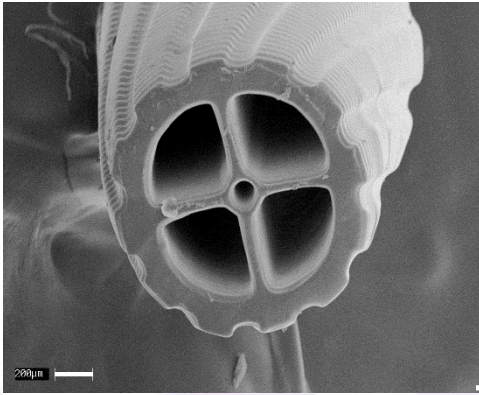
MicroSLA System



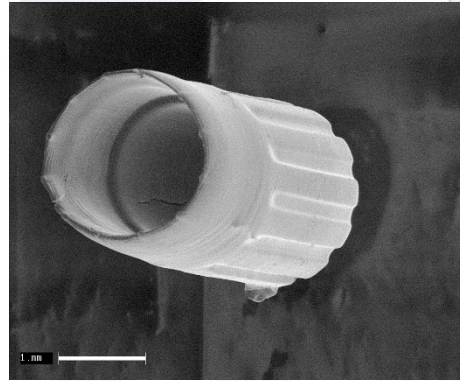


Micro-SLA System

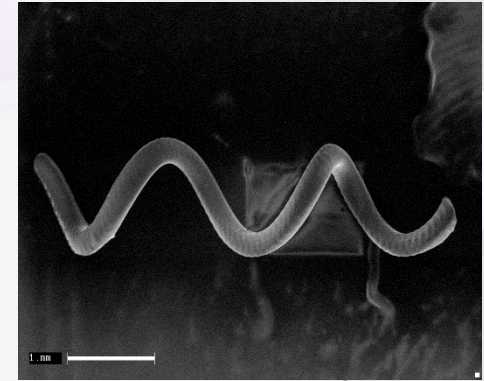
Micro-components



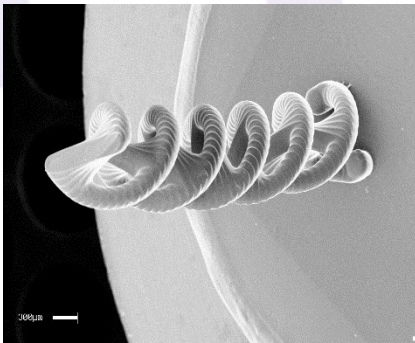
A micro-gear (50 micron layers)



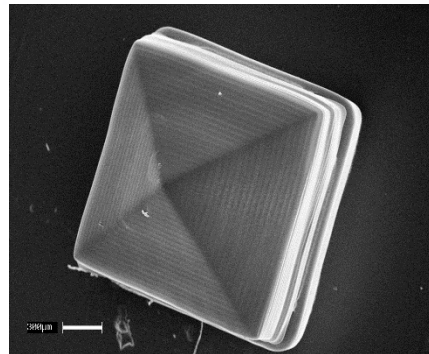
Micro-motor case (50 micron layers)



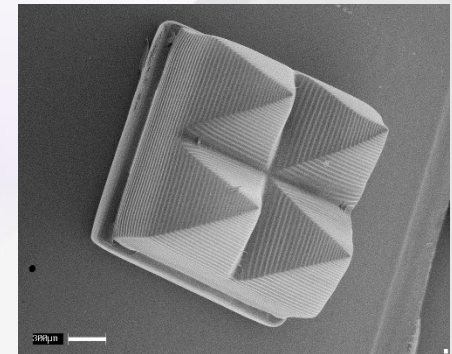
A helix (50 micron layers)



Double helix (50 micron layers)



Micro-pyramid (35 micron layers)

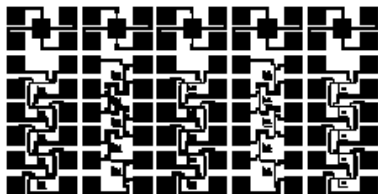


Micro-pyramids (50 micron layers)

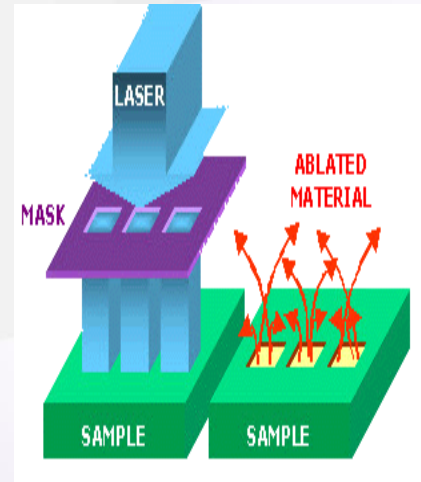
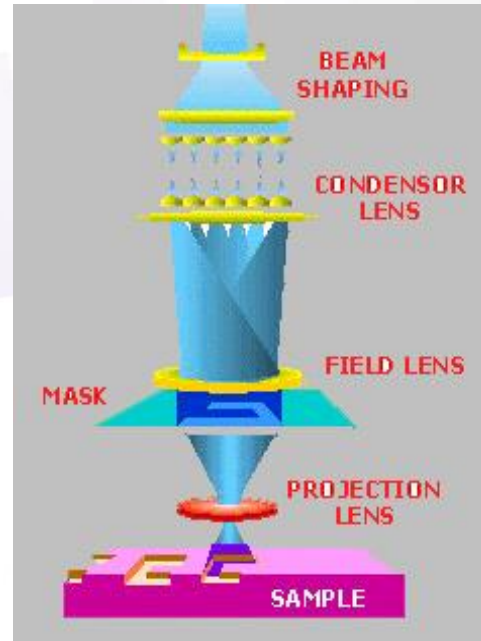
Micromachining - Electronics & Sensors



**Lambda Physik LPX 201i, 125W mean power,
2.5J/pulse, 100 Hz prf, 10 to 50 ns pulse width**



Chrome on Quartz Mask

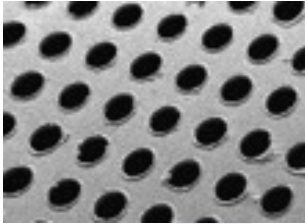


Micro-fluidic systems

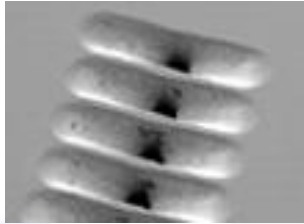


Excimer Laser Micro-Machining

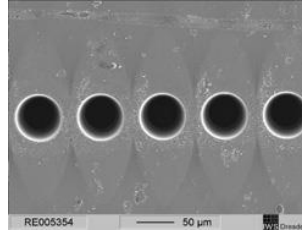
PCB Drilling



Printer Nozzles



720 dpi nozzle holes



Micro-Fluidic Systems



Biomedical Devices



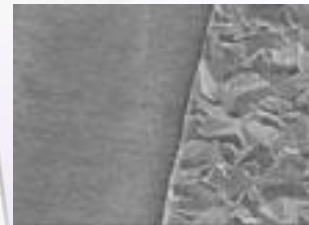
Microstructuring



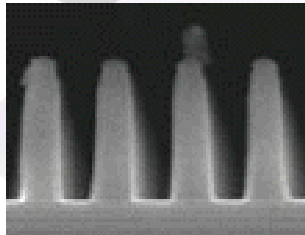
Fibre Gratings



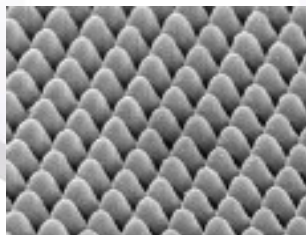
Diamond Smoothing



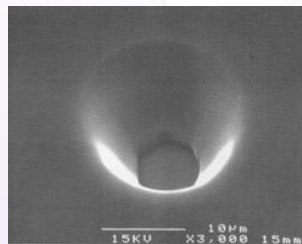
DUV Lithography



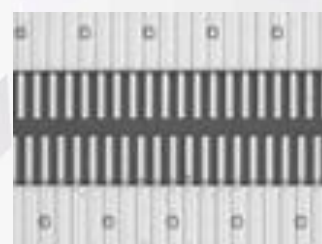
A-R Surface



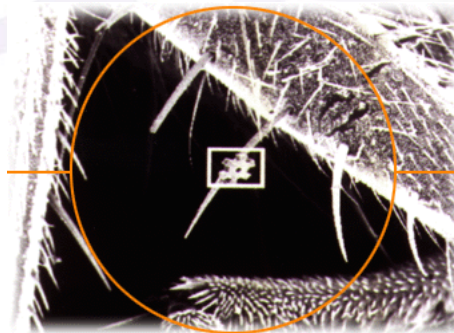
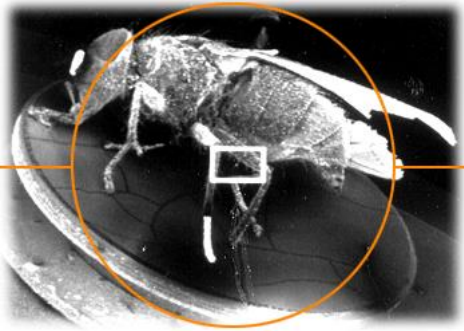
Tapered micro-via



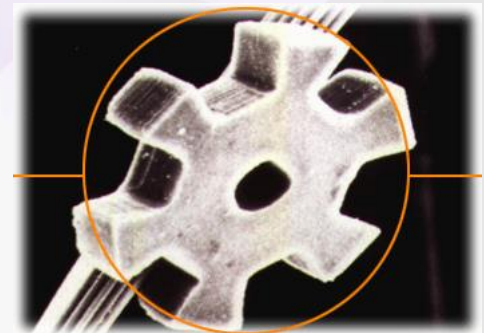
Sensors



Excimer Laser Micromachining



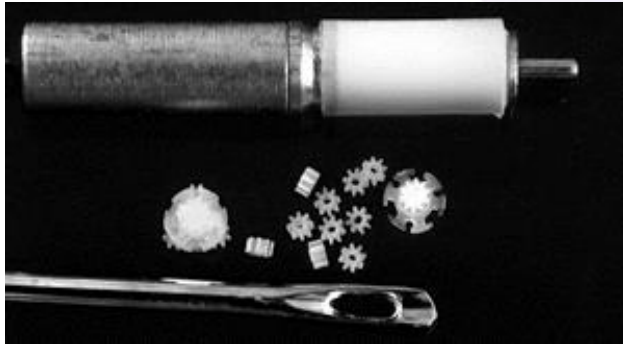
Gear 50 microns diameter



Technology Hub

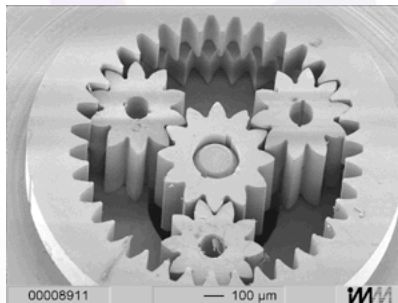


Micro-engineering Application



With a diameter of only 1.9 millimeters the electromagnetic motors can reach an incredible revolution speed of nearly 500,000 rpm.

They are also used for scanners, drive units in heart catheters and high-tech display systems.

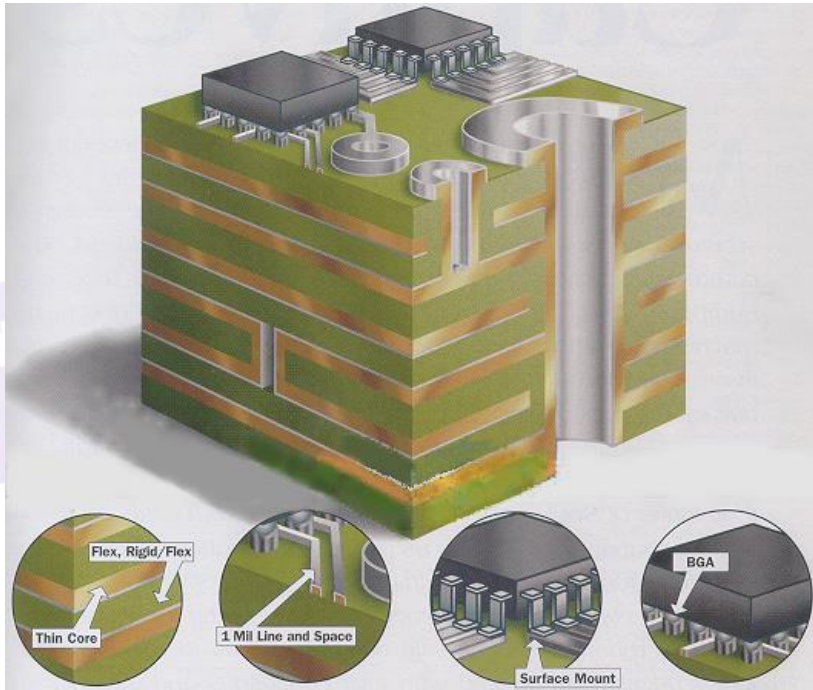


The integrated planetary gear system converts low torque at high rotational speed into high torque at correspondingly lower rotational speed.



With a length of 24 mm and a weight of 0.4 grams the helicopter takes off at 40,000 rpm.

Micrometric Electronics



Miniaturised Electronic Products



Circuit board blind vias



Quality, Reliability & Impedance Matching are all much more difficult

Blind and Micro-via drilling

Multi Laser (CO₂/Nd: YAG)

Drills both copper and dielectric

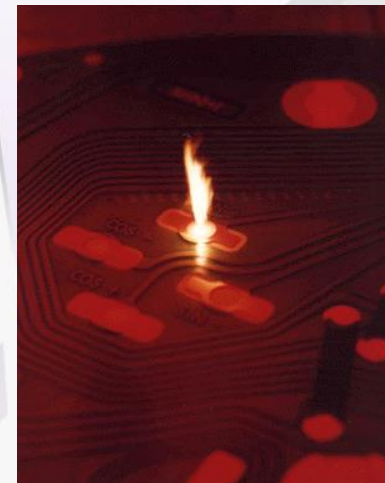
High speed - up to 60,000 holes/minute

The pulsed frequency trippled 3Watt YAG (355nm) laser is used for drilling metals

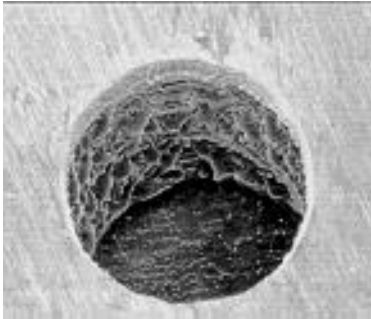
A wavelength tuned pulsed 80 Watt CO₂ (9.6 microns)laser is used for removal of dielectric



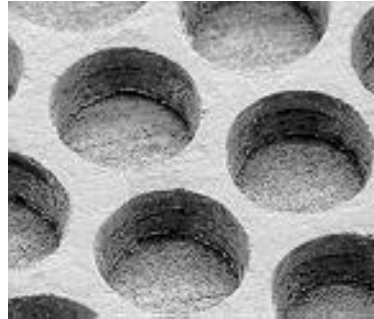
High speed drilling of blind and microvias in all types of multilayer printed circuit boards (PCB's), and multichip modules (MCM's) for panel sizes up to 24" x 28".



Blind and Micro-via drilling



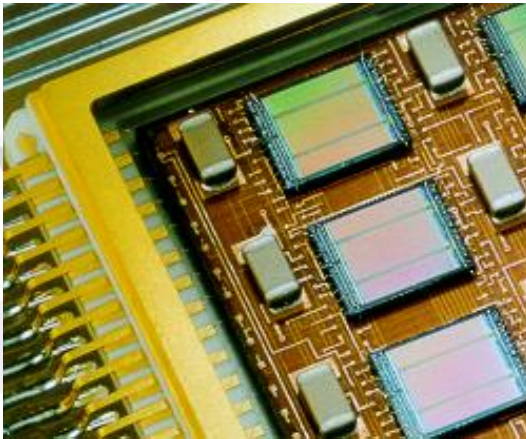
200 μm blind via - 18 μm top copper - 125 μm FR4 - laser cleaned bottom copper



Array of 125 μm blind vias in 25 μm polyimide - pre-patterned top copper



Through holes and annular rings

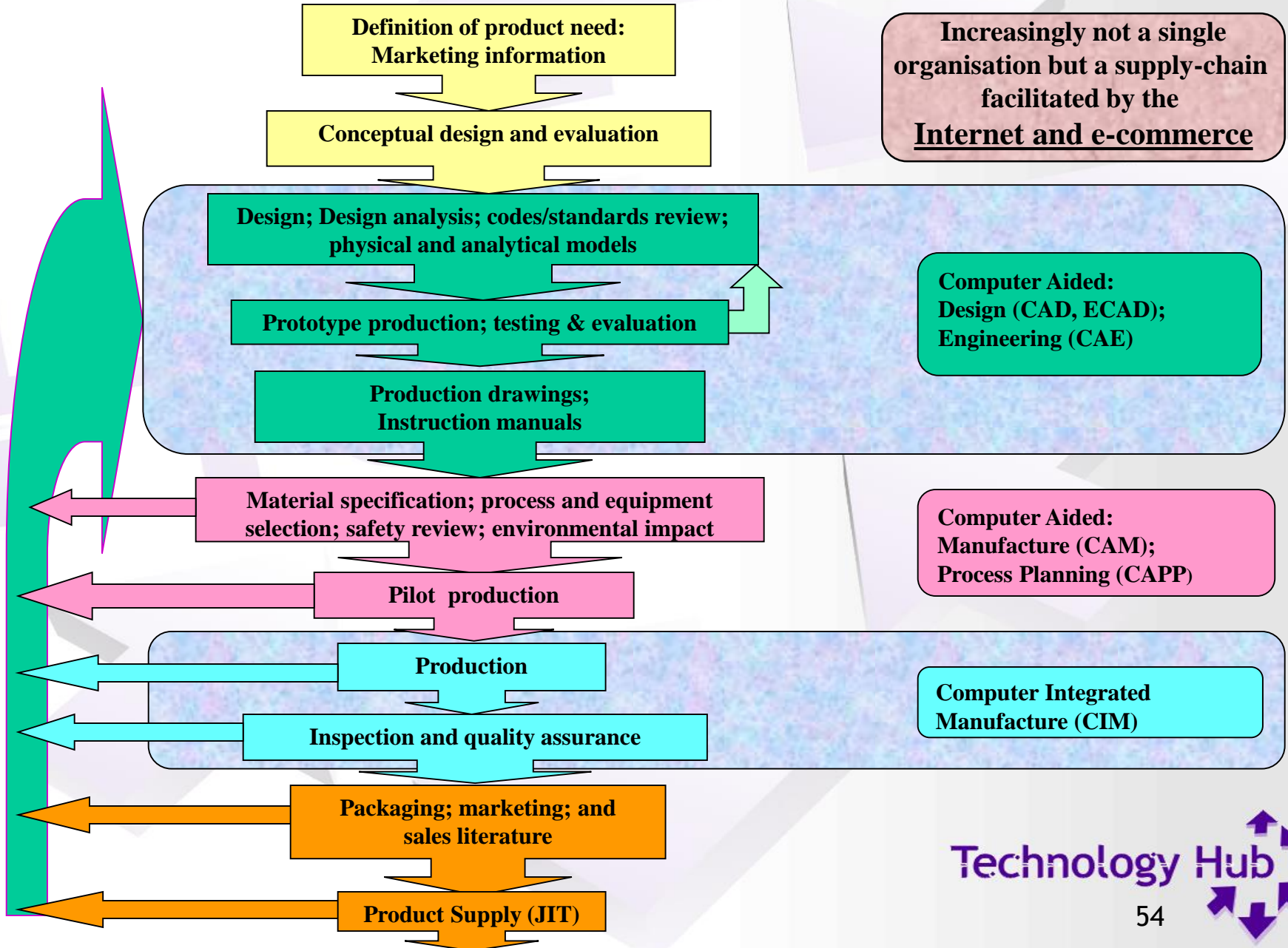


25 μm blind vias



Miniaturised Electronic Products

Concurrent Engineering



References

- 1) C Chatwin, M Farsari, S Huang, M Heywood, P Birch, R Young, "UV microstereolithography system that uses spatial light modulator technology," *Applied optics* 37 (32), 7514-7522, 1998
- 2) M Farsari, S Huang, RCD Young, MI Heywood, PJB Morrell, CR Chatwin, "Holographic characterization of epoxy resins at 351.1 nm," *Optical Engineering* 37 (10), 2754-2759, 1998
- 3) M Farsari, S Huang, RCD Young, MI Heywood, PJB Morrell, CR Chatwin, "Four-wave mixing studies of UV curable resins for microstereolithography," *Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry* 115 (1), 81-87, 1998
- 4) M Farsari, S Huang, P Birch, F Claret-Tournier, R Young, D Budgett, "Microfabrication by use of a spatial light modulator in the ultraviolet: experimental results," *optics letters* 24 (8), 549-550, 1999
- 5) CR Chatwin, M Farsari, S Huang, MI Heywood, RCD Young, PM Birch, "Characterisation of epoxy resins for microstereolithographic rapid prototyping," *The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology* 15 (4), 281-286, 1999
- 6) GD Ward, IA Watson, DES Stewart-Tull, AC Wardlaw, CR Chatwin, "Inactivation of bacteria and yeasts on agar surfaces with high power Nd: YAG laser light," *Letters in applied microbiology* 23 (3), 136-140, 1996
- 7) M Farsari, S Huang, RCD Young, MI Heywood, CD Bradfield, CR Chatwin, "Holographic cure monitoring of the DuPont Somos TM 7100 stereolithography resin," *Optics and lasers in engineering* 31 (3), 239-246, 1999
- 8) M Farsari, F Claret-Tournier, S Huang, CR Chatwin, DM Budgett, "A novel high-accuracy microstereolithography method employing an adaptive electro-optic mask," *Journal of Materials processing technology* 107 (1), 167-172, 2000
- 9) P Birch, R Young, C Chatwin, M Farsari, D Budgett, J Richardson, "Fully complex optical modulation with an analogue ferroelectric liquid crystal spatial light modulator," *Optics communications* 175 (4), 347-352, 2000
- 10) PM Birch, R Young, D Budgett, C Chatwin, "Two-pixel computer-generated hologram with a zero-twist nematic liquid-crystal spatial light modulator," *Optics letters* 25 (14), 1013-1015, 2000
- 11) P Birch, R Young, M Farsari, C Chatwin, D Budgett, "A comparison of the iterative Fourier transform method and evolutionary algorithms for the design of diffractive optical elements," *Optics and Lasers in engineering* 33 (6), 439-448, 2000
- 12) P Birch, R Young, D Budgett, C Chatwin, "Dynamic complex wave-front modulation with an analog spatial light modulator," *Optics letters* 26 (12), 920-922, 2001

